

DESCRIPTION

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BLACK LOW THERMAL EXPANSION HIGH SPECIFIC RIGIDITY CERAMIC
SINTERED BODY AND METHOD FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF

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Technical Field:

This invention relates to a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body possessing a black tone, manifesting very small thermal expansion at room 10 temperature, and abounding in rigidity and specific rigidity, and to a method for the production thereof. More particularly, this invention relates to a black low thermal expansion high 15 specific rigidity ceramic sintered body for the use in members including production units (such as an exposure meter, a processing machine, and construction machine) for semiconductors and magnetic heads which abhor such phenomena as thermal deformation of a device caused by fluctuation of an ambient temperature or emission of heat from the device itself and unnecessary reflection (including irregular 20 reflection) or transmission of light and measuring devices, and to a method for the production thereof.

Background Art:

Recently, owing to the trend of semiconductors toward 25 higher integration and magnetic heads toward further miniaturization, the production units (such as an exposure meter, a processing machine, and a construction machine) for such semiconductors and magnetic heads, measuring devices, measuring prototypes, and reflecting mirrors have reached 30 the point of requiring high dimensional accuracy and high rigidity. For these devices, the stability of dimensional accuracy has also come to gain in significance. The prevention

of such devices from incurring the deformation which is caused by the fluctuation of an ambient temperature or the emission of heat from the device itself has become an important task. The materials which produce very small thermal expansions and abound in rigidity and specific rigidity (Young's modulus/specific gravity) have come to find the use for component members in such devices.

The various devices as mentioned above are mostly aimed at handling the lights such as laser beam, ultraviolet light, and visible ray for the purpose of exposure or measurement. The members which are used in these devices more often than not abhor unnecessary reflection (including irregular reflection) or transmission of light. On many occasions, black materials which succumb only sparingly to reflection and transmission of light are found as necessary supplies.

The low thermal expansion materials which have heretofore known in the art include Invar alloy (Fe-Ni type) and super-Invar alloy (Fe-Ni-Co type) in the class of metals, such low thermal expansion glasses as ZERODUR(TM) glass (available from Schott ML GmbH in Germany), quartz glass (SiO_2), and titanium dioxide-containing quartz glass ($\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$) in the class of ceramics, aluminum titanate ($\text{TiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$), cordierite ($\text{MgO}\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$) type sintered body and glass, lithium-alumino-silicate ($\text{Li}_2\text{O}\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$) type sintered body and glass.

The super-Invar alloy as a low thermal expansion metal indeed manifests such a low thermal expansion coefficient as $0.13 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ at room temperature and yet has such a large specific gravity as 8.2 g/cm^3 and such a not very high Young's modulus as 125 GPa. Thus, it has a very low specific rigidity approximately of $15 \text{ GPa}\cdot\text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ and, therefore, is deficient in mechanical stability. The term "specific rigidity" as used

herein means a magnitude obtained by dividing a Young's modulus (E) by a specific gravity (ρ) (specific rigidity = E/ρ). The impartation of the black color to the surface of this alloy has no alternative but to rely on the method of using
5 such a surface coat as a black Cr plating on the surface layer. The use of the surface coat, however, entails the problem of exerting adverse effects on the low thermal expansion property and the precision machining property.

The quartz glass, while enjoying such a low thermal
10 expansion coefficient as $0.48 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, suffers from such an insufficient specific rigidity as about $33 \text{ GPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ and a clear tone.

The ZERODUR(TM) glass has been finding the extensive utility in applications to such devices as measuring
15 prototypes. It enjoys such a sufficiently low thermal expansion coefficient as $0.02 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ at room temperature and yet suffers from a clear tone. It further encounters difficulty in forming products too complicate in shape and products too large in size to manufacture. Further, since
20 it manifests specific rigidity and Young's modulus respectively approximating $35.6 \text{ GPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ and 90 GPa, it does not fully fit the use aimed at by this invention.

As regards the aluminum titanate, it has been known to have produced a sintered body manifesting such a low thermal
25 expansion coefficient as $-0.068 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ("Glossary of Fine Ceramics Catalogs (1987)", p. 140). This compound manifests such a high water absorption as 1.59% and thus offers only insufficient denseness for the use aimed at by this invention. No sintered bodies of this compound has been known to possess
30 a black tone.

The lithium-alumino-silicate type sintered body and glass are deficient in mechanical stability because it

manifests only such insufficiently high specific rigidity as not more than $33 \text{ GPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ in spite of such a small thermal expansion coefficient as falls in the range of -5 to $1 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$. It has predominantly acquired a white tone and has not acquired
5 a black tone so far.

JP-A-61-72,679 discloses a low thermal expansion ceramic sintered body which has a chemical composition mainly comprising 0.3 - 5.5 mass % of Li_2O , 4.1 - 16.4 mass % of MgO , 2.07 - 42.8 mass % of Al_2O_3 , and 46.3 - 70.1 mass % of SiO_2 ,
10 a crystal phase containing not less than 30 mass % of cordierite and not less than 5 mass % of β -spodumene as main components, and manifests a thermal expansion coefficient of $2.0 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ at a temperature in the range of 20°C - 800°C . This publication, however, has absolutely no mention of the tone of the sintered
15 body and points out the fact that the sintered body produced by the method taught in the publication does not acquire a black tone (refer to Comparative Example 22 in Table 1 inserted in the working example which will be specifically described hereinbelow).

20 JP-A-10-53,460 reports a dense ceramic substance which comprises 1.5 - 6.5 mass % of Li_2O , 1.0 - 10 mass % of MgO , 14 - 30 mass % of Al_2O_3 , and 58 - 83 mass % of SiO_2 , and allows the coexistence of petalite, spodumene, and cordierite in a crystal phase and demonstrates that this substance excels
25 in resistance to thermal shock. This publication, however, has absolutely no mention of the tone of the ceramic and points out the fact that the sintered body produced by the method taught in the publication does not acquire a black tone (refer to Comparative Example 23 in Table 1 inserted in the working
30 example which will be specifically described hereinbelow).

"Ceramics", Vol. 18 (1983) No. 5 discloses a Co-Cr-Fe type spinel, a Co-Mn-Fe type spinel, a Co-Mn-Cr-Fe type spinel,

a Co-Ni-Cr-Fe type spinel, and a Co-Ni-Mn-Cr-Fe type spinel as black pigments for the use in coloring ceramics and also discloses a solid solution of Sb in SiO_2 and a solid solution of Co and Ni in ZrSiO_4 as gray pigments. These pigments, 5 however, are intended to utilize the phenomenon of coloration in the glaze on the surface of ceramics and not to impart a black color to a depth in the sintered body itself. Any attempt to use the glaze on the surface of a low thermal expansion ceramic substance proves futile because the 10 difference in thermal expansion between the ceramic substance and the glaze tends to inflict a crack to the applied layer of the glaze.

Sub B The silicon carbide sintered body has been commercially available as a black ceramic substance. JP-A-08-310,860 15 discloses a black zirconia ceramic sintered body, JP-A-04-50,160 a method for the production of a high rigidity black alumina sintered body, and JP-A-06-172,034 a black silicon nitride sintered body, respectively. Though these sintered bodies are black, their thermal expansion 20 coefficients at room temperature are $2.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ in the sintered body of silicon carbide, $7 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ in that of zirconia, $5.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ in that of alumina, and $1.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ in that of silicon nitride. Thus, these sintered bodies are incapable 25 of realizing a low thermal expansion coefficient aimed at this invention.

Incidentally, the term "room temperature" as used in this invention refers to the range of temperatures, $20^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}$. The room temperature mentioned in the present specification invariably refers to this temperature range.

30 JP-B-57-29,436 discloses a technique which comprises adding to a cordierite sintered body an oxide of such a transition element as Zn, V, Nb, Cr, Mo, or W for the purpose

of densifying the sintered body. The sintered body obtained by this technique, however, manifests such an insufficiently low thermal expansion coefficient as $0.96 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, fails to acquire sufficient densification as evident from water absorption of 4.6%, and suffers from not sufficiently high rigidity. The publication has absolutely no mention of the tone.

Recently, JP-A-11-343,168 discloses a technique for the impartation of a black color to a ceramic substance containing not less than 80 mass % of cordierite by the incorporation of 0.1 - 2.0 mass % of carbon into the ceramic substance.

The invention disclosed in this publication is characterized by incorporating carbon and, therefore, is different from the present invention which does not need the incorporation of carbon.

The incorporation of carbon in a sintered body entails the problem of heightening the thermal expansion coefficient as indicated in the above publication, exerts such an adverse effect on mechanical properties as lowering the modulus of elasticity, renders the formation of products large in wall thickness and size difficult to attain by sintering, and inevitably imposes restrictions on the shapes of such products. Thus, the incorporation of carbon proves unfavorable.

The material which contains no carbon, assumes a black color, manifests low thermal expansion, and possesses rigidity and specific rigidity high enough to ensure effective use as building materials has not been known to date.

This invention is aimed at providing a black low thermal expansion ceramic sintered body which assumes a black tone and manifests very low thermal expansion and high rigidity and specific rigidity at room temperature and a method for the production thereof.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Disclosure of the Invention:

To be specific, this invention is featured by the following items.

5 (1) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body, characterized by having a thermal expansion coefficient of not more than $0.6 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ in absolute value at room temperature, a modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus) of not less than 100 GPa, and specific rigidity
10 (Young's modulus/specific gravity) of not less than 40 GPa·cm³/g and assuming a black tone.

15 (2) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body, characterized by having a chemical composition comprising 8.0 - 17.2 mass % of MgO, 22.0 - 38.0 mass % of Al₂O₃, 49.5 - 65.0 mass % of SiO₂, a total of 0.1 - 2 mass % of one or more transition elements as reduced to oxides, and 0 - 2.5 mass % of Li₂O, and having the mass ratios satisfy the relationships of $(\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geq 3.0$ and $(\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 1.2$.

20 (3) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to the item (2), wherein the thermal expansion coefficient is not more than $0.6 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ in absolute value at room temperature, the modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus) is not less than 100 GPa, and the specific rigidity (Young's modulus/specific gravity) is not less than 40 GPa·cm³/g and the tone of the sintered body is black.

25 (4) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (1) through (3), wherein the total reflectivity of the sintered body is not more than 17% at a wavelength of light in the range of 200 - 950 nm.

(5) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (1) through (4), wherein the apparent porosity of the sintered body is not more than 2%.

5 (6) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (1) through (5), wherein not less than 80 vol. % of the crystal phase of the sintered body is a crystal phase of cordierite.

10 (7) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (1) and (3) through (6), wherein the thermal expansion coefficient is not more than $0.3 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ in absolute value at room temperature.

15 (8) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (1) and (3) through (7), wherein the modulus of elasticity is not less than 120 GPa and the specific rigidity is not less than 50 GPa·cm³/g.

20 (9) A black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (2) through (8), wherein the chemical composition has such mass ratios as satisfy the relationships of $(\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geqq 3.65$ and $(\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geqq 1.3$.

25 (10) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body, characterized by forming the sintered body in an atmosphere of a non-oxidizing gas at a temperature in the range of 1200 - 1500°C.

30 (11) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body set forth in any one of the items (2) through (9), wherein the sintered body is formed in an atmosphere of a non-oxidizing

gas at a temperature in the range of 1200 - 1500°C.

(12) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to in the item (10) or (11), wherein the non-oxidizing gas is one or more members selected among argon, helium, nitrogen and hydrogen.

(13) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (10) through (12), wherein the raw material powder is one or more members selected from the group consisting of cordierite powder, talc, magnesia spinel, magnesia, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, $\text{Li}_2\text{O}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ type powders (petalite, spodumene, and eucryptite), lithium hydroxide, lithium carbonate, alumina powder, silica powder, kaolin powder, and mullite powder.

(14) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to the item (13), wherein not less than 70 mass % of the MgO component as the MgO-source rawmaterial is supplied by one or more members selected from the group consisting of electro-molten cordierite powder, synthetic cordierite powder, and talc powder.

(15) A method for the production of a black low thermal expansion high specific rigidity ceramic sintered body according to any one of the items (10) through (14), wherein the sintering method is a hot press method, an HIP method, a gas pressure sintering method, or a normal pressure sintering method.

The sintered body of this invention can, by having a chemical composition mainly comprise 8.0 - 17.2 mass % of MgO, 22.0 - 38.0 mass % of Al_2O_3 , and 49.5 - 65.0 mass % of SiO_2 and consequently forming a crystal composition mainly

as a cordierite crystal phase, obtain a low thermal expansion coefficient and a high specific rigidity which are aimed at by this invention.

When the acquisition of the low thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature is not aimed at as in the present invention, Li_2O does not constitute itself an essential component. The incorporation of Li_2O , however, may bring about such effects as enhancing the sintering properties, facilitating the formation of a dense sintered body, allowing the activation of the reaction (mass transfer) in the sintered body in the process of formation to start at a relatively low temperature, enabling the impartation of a black color to start at a still lower temperature, and causing the finally produced sintered body to be further blackened.

The sintered body of this invention can, by incorporating a total of 0.1 - 2 mass % of one or more transition elements as reduced to oxides, having the mass ratios in a chemical composition satisfy the relationship: $X = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geq 3.0$ and $Y = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 1.2$, and effecting the sintering process in an atmosphere of a non-oxidizing gas at a temperature in the range of 1200 - 1500°C, acquire a black tone which is aimed at by this invention.

Best Mode of Embodying the Invention

For the quantitative determination about whether a given sintered body has a black tone or not, a method which relies on the color difference found with a colorimeter to attain the expected expression or a method which utilizes the total reflectivity specified in JIS K7105 may be adopted. The applications to be found for the sintered body of this invention are such that they abhor the reflection of light including irregular reflection and, therefore, are most appropriately

rated for the degree of this abhorrence by utilizing the total reflectivity. The total reflectivity is attained by combined determination of direct reflection and diffused reflection with the aid of a globular integrating sphere. The
5 determination in this case is made in accordance with JIS K7105.

Generally, for such members used in devices handling a laser beam or an ultraviolet light and requiring a black tone, products plated with black chrome and products treated
10 with black alumite may be adopted. The total reflectivity in the products plated with black chrome is in the range of 5 - 7% at a wavelength of light in the range of 200 - 950 nm and in the products treated with black alumite in the range of 6 - 8% at a wavelength of light in the range of 200 - 650
15 nm or in the range of 10 - 60% at a wavelength of light in the range of 700 - 950 nm. The total reflectivity is preferred to be as low as permissible because the degree with which the reflection is prevented is heightened in proportion as the total reflectivity is lowered. Generally, so long as the
20 total reflectivity is not more than 17% within the range, 200 - 950 nm, of wavelength of light, members for such devices as abhorring the reflection of light can be safely used from the practical point of view. Better results can be obtained when the total reflectivity is not more than 12%.

25 In this invention, the sintered body of a black tone which is aimed at by this invention is characterized by having incorporated therein as a coloring auxiliary one or more transition elements in a total amount of 0.1 - 2 mass % as reduced to oxides, having the mass ratios of the chemical
30 composition satisfy the relationship: $X = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geq 3.0$ and $Y = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 1.2$, and performing the sintering process in an atmosphere of a non-oxidizing

gas at a temperature in the range of 1200 - 1500°C. The fulfillment of all these requirements enables the total reflectivity of the sintered body to fall in the range contemplated by this invention.

5 No fully satisfactory black tone can be obtained when the total amount of transition elements as coloring auxiliary is not more than 0.1 mass % as reduced to oxides. If the total amount is not less than 2 mass %, the excess would be at a disadvantage in compelling the produced sintered body to form
10 a low melting compound therein and giving rise to a phenomenon of foaming and bringing about the degradation of density and rigidity. The total amount of transition elements as reduced to oxides is more preferably in the range of 0.3 - 1 mass %. By having the total amount fall in this range, it is made
15 possible to obtain a sintered body having sufficient blackness and abounding in density and rigidity.

As the transition elements which are usable in this invention, such transition (metal) elements as Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, and Cu prove most advantageous among other transition
20 elements.

When the amount of SiO_2 decreases in the mass percentage composition, $\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$, as the main component of the sintered body, the black color imparted to the sintered body is proportionately lightened. The Li_2O included in the
25 composition, while the composition is in the process of forming a sintered body, fixes a part of SiO_2 in the form of a $\text{Li}_2\text{O}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ sintered body. When the percentage composition is considered, therefore, it requires subtraction of that part of the amount of SiO_2 from the SiO_2 amount.
30 Empirically, it is inferred that the amount of SiO_2 so subtracted is approximately represented by $8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O}$. Accordingly, for the purpose of obtaining the black coloration

contemplated by this invention, it is necessary to transform the mass ratio in the chemical composition to this composition ratio, $X = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geq 3.0$ and $Y = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 1.2$, preferably $X = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{MgO} \geq 3.65$ and $Y = (\text{SiO}_2 - 8 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O})/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \geq 1.3$. The mechanism responsible for imparting a fully satisfactory black tone to a sintered body in consequence of securing the composition ratio of SiO_2 as described above has not yet been fully elucidated. It may be logically explained, however, by a postulate that the condition of the deficiency of oxygen in the Si-O bond present in a crystal constitutes itself a factor of some sort or other.

For the sake of imparting a black tone to a given sintered body, the sintering atmosphere and the sintering temperature adopted for the sintered body form important factors. By the sintering operation in air which has been adopted in the ordinary sintering, the coloration attained at all is only in a light gray color or a blue color. Only by forming a sintered body in a non-oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature in the range of $1200 - 1500^\circ\text{C}$, it is made possible to have the produced sintered body to assume a black tone. As regards the mechanism responsible for the assumption of the black tone in such an atmosphere at such a temperature as specified above, it is inferred that the lack of oxygen likewise constitutes itself a factor of some sort or other.

For the sintering atmosphere, such a non-oxidizing gas as argon, helium, nitrogen, and hydrogen may be used. The sintering may be performed in a reducing atmosphere formed by having a hydrogen gas partly incorporated in such an inert gas as argon, which results in enhancing the impartation of a black tone.

As respects the sintering temperature, if it is less than 1200°C , the shortage would be at a disadvantage in

rendering it difficult to obtain a fully densified sintered body and, even when the sintered body is densified at all, preventing this sintered body from thoroughly undergoing coloration in black. If the temperature exceeds 1500°C, the
5 excess would be at a disadvantage in suffering the crystal phase of a produced sintered body to melt and disrupting any plan to obtain a normal sintered body on account of such phenomena as fusion and expansion. The sintering temperature is more preferably in the range of 1275°C - 1450°C.

10 Regarding the thermal expansion coefficient of the sintered body of this invention, the thermal expansion coefficient is required to be not more than $0.6 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ in absolute value at room temperature in the light of the necessity for maintaining the dimensional accuracy and the stability
15 needed in production units for the recent high integration semiconductors and miniaturized magnetic heads. The precision members which demand thermal stability of still higher accuracy are in need of thermal expansion coefficients approximating closely to zero expansion. The thermal
20 expansion coefficient is preferred to be not more than $0.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ (namely $-0.3 - 0.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$) in absolute value at room temperature. Here, the minus numerical value in the thermal expansion coefficient means the fact that the relevant member shrinks as the temperature rises. In the narrow temperature
25 range around room temperature, a sintered body having minus thermal expansion coefficient while having the composition conforming to this invention may be obtained.

Concerning the rigidity (Young's modulus) of a sintered body, in order for the sintered body to serve effectively
30 as a precision structure within a fixed space, the rigidity is required to have a Young's modulus of not less than 100 GPa, optimally of not less than 120 GPa. If Young's modulus

is less than 100 GPa, the shortage would be at a disadvantage in requiring the structure to increase in wall thickness and size with a view to repressing the deformation of the relevant member.

5 Where a given sintered body is to be used in such a partial supporting member as an end face supporting shaft, the specific rigidity (Young's modulus/specific gravity) must be also high in order for the sintered body to retain precision fully sufficient for a structure. In this invention, the specific 10 rigidity is required to be not less than 40 GPa·cm³/g, preferably not less than 50 GPa·cm³/g.

In the sintered body of this invention, by being provided with a chemical composition mainly comprising 8.0 - 17.2 mass % of MgO, 22.0 - 38.0 mass % of Al₂O₃, 49.5 - 65.0 mass % of SiO₂, a crystal phase of the sintered body can be formed as a crystal phase made mainly of cordierite and the thermal expansion coefficient in absolute value at room temperature, the modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus), and the specific rigidity (Young's modulus/specific gravity) can be adjusted 15 within the respective ranges contemplated by this invention. Though Li₂O is not an essential component for the sintered body, the sintering properties may be enhanced and the impartation of a black tone may be promoted by the incorporation 20 of Li₂O.

25 The chemical composition of MgO, Al₂O₃, and SiO₂ is so fixed as to fall in the percentage composition as mentioned above with a view to enabling the sintered body to acquire a crystal phase formed mainly of cordierite. If the proportions of MgO and Al₂O₃ are unduly large, the excess would 30 be at a disadvantage in suffering the crystal phase of spinel, mullite, or forsterite to acquire an unduly large thermal expansion coefficient and the thermal expansion coefficient

of the sintered body as a whole to exceed $0.6 \times 10^{-6} /^{\circ}\text{C}$. Conversely, if the proportions of MgO and Al₂O₃ are unduly small, the shortage would be at a disadvantage in unduly decreasing the crystal phase of cordierite. If the proportion
5 of SiO₂ is unduly large, the excess would induce a decrease in the modulus of elasticity. If this proportion is unduly small, the shortage would unduly increase such crystal as spinel, mullite, or forsterite which has high thermal expansion coefficient.

10 The sintered body of this invention is enabled to be improved in the sintering properties by incorporating therein Li₂O in addition to MgO, Al₂O₃, and SiO₂. This improvement results in facilitating the formation of a densified sintered body. The start of the activation of the reaction (mass transfer) in the sintered body from a relatively low temperature onward can bring about such effects as enabling the impartation of a black color to start at a low temperature and the finally obtained sintered body to assume a black tone to a greater extent. The addition of Li₂O in any amount
15 exceeding 2.5 mass % is unfavorable because the excess would bring about a conspicuous decrease in the modulus of elasticity. For the purpose of deriving expected effects from the addition of Li₂O, this compound is preferred to be added in an amount of not less than 0.1 mass %. By adjusting the amount of Li₂O
20 to be added in the range of 0.2 - 1.0 mass %, it is made possible to obtain a sintered body having such an extremely low thermal expansion coefficient as of not more than $0.1 \times 10^{-6} /^{\circ}\text{C}$ in absolute value.

In this invention, for the purpose of acquiring the
30 satisfactory low thermal expansion coefficient and rigidity, the crystal phase of cordierite in the sintered body is preferred to account for not less than 80 vol. %, optically

100-1000

not less than 90 vol. %, of the whole volume of the sintered body. The expression "crystal phase of cordierite" as used in this invention means a crystal phase which comprises pure cordierite crystal plus a crystal phase which, on X ray diffraction, manifests a diffraction peak of cordierite and yet reveals a change in the lattice constant owing to a solid solution of Li and transition elements.

The crystal phase of the sintered body of this invention may be a single-phase crystal phase of cordierite or may 10 additionally incorporate therein a $\text{Li}_2\text{O}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ type crystal phase (β -spodumene, eucryptite, petalite). Any crystal phase other than these crystal phases is preferred not to be contained in the sintered body from the viewpoint of acquiring a low thermal expansion coefficient, though the incorporation thereof can be tolerated when the content 15 thereof is not more than 5 mass %.

Of the sintering method used for the production of the sintered body of this invention, such elements as the sintering atmosphere and the sintering temperature have been already 20 described above.

The sintering method itself may be selected among a hot press method, a hot isostatic press (HIP) method, a gas pressure sintering method, and a normal pressure sintering method. The hot press method, the HIP method, and the gas pressure 25 sintering method prove particularly favorable in a sense that they prevent low melting substances from foaming and enable the sintering process to perform at a higher temperature and they permit a sintered body to be formed within a percentage composition in which the normal pressure sintering method fails to produce required sintering. Economically, the 30 normal pressure sintering method excels all the other methods enumerated above and can be applied to members complicate

and large. Thus, the sintering method can be used as varied with the kind of application to be adopted.

Since the HIP method and the hot press method are capable of producing poreless materials (materials of specular surfaces), they can be applied to the production of materials for reflecting mirrors, fastener materials which abhor the deposition of dirt in pores, and transportation grade band members.

Since the sintered body of this invention is intended for such uses as cherish precision, it is not allowed to change size and geometric precision over time and to generate an outer gas. The sintered body, therefore, is required to have a dense texture. For this reason, the apparent porosity is required to be not more than 2%, preferably not more than 0.2%. Even for the sake of securing the rigidity contemplated by this invention, it is necessary that the apparent porosity be kept to a level of not more than 2%. By adopting the method for the production of the sintered body of this invention which has been described so far, it is made possible to adjust the apparent porosity at a value in the range of this invention specified above.

The following materials can be used as the raw material powder to be used for the production of the sintered body of this invention.

Electro-molten cordierite, synthetic cordierite, talc, magnesia, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, and magnesia spinel are usable as MgO sources, silica is usable as a SiO₂ source, alumina is usable as an Al₂O₃ source, and kaolin and mullite are usable as an Al₂O₃-SiO₂ composite source.

The electro-molten cordierite and synthetic cordierite may function also as a SiO₂-Al₂O₃ source, the magnesia spinel may function also as an Al₂O₃ source, and the talc may function

also as a SiO_2 source.

As the raw material for the MgO source, it is advantageous to supply not less than 70 mass % of the total MgO component of the sintered body with electro-molten cordierite, 5 synthetic cordierite, or talc. When the proportion occupied by this raw material is set at not less than 70 mass % of the total MgO component, the impartation of a black color can be improved to a greater extent. Though the mechanism responsible for inducing this phenomenon has not been 10 elucidated fully, it may be logically explained by a supposition that the difference in the crystal phase of the sintered body occurring from the intermediate phase through the terminal phase of the sintering process produces an influence.

15 Also from the standpoint of improving the yield of sintering of articles in a large shape or in a complicated shape, the use of the raw materials of electro-molten cordierite, synthetic cordierite, and talc prove advantageous.

20 As Li_2O sources, lithium carbonate, lithium oxide, β -spodumene, eucryptite, and petalite powder can be used. From the viewpoint of improving sintering properties of products of a large shape and a complicate shape, the β -spodumene, eucryptite, and petalite powder are particularly 25 suitable as raw material powders.

As transition element sources, oxides, hydroxides, nitrates, and carbonates of transition elements, and the metal powders thereof can be used.

30 (Example)

Now, Examples (Nos. 1 - 16) of this invention will be described below in conjunction with Comparative Examples (Nos.

17 - 23).

As raw material powders, magnesia (average particle diameter 0.2 μm), talc (average particle diameter 5 μm), electro-molten cordierite (average particle diameter 3 μm),
5 synthetic cordierite (average particle diameter 2.5 μm), magnesium hydroxide (average particle diameter 0.5 μm), magnesium carbonate (average particle diameter 1 μm), lithium carbonate (average particle diameter 2 μm), lithium oxide (average particle diameter 1 μm), β -spodumene (average
10 particle diameter 5 μm), euriptite (average particle diameter 5 μm), petalite (average particle diameter 4 μm), silica (molten silica, average particle diameter 0.7 μm), alumina (average particle diameter 0.3 μm), kaolin (average particle diameter 2.5 μm), and mullite (average particle diameter 1
15 μm) were used. The synthetic cordierite was obtained by mixing magnesia, silica, and alumina powder at a ratio satisfying a theoretical composition of cordierite crystal ($2\text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$), and allowing the components to react with one another at 1420°C for 10 hours thereby transforming the
20 mixture into a cordierite in a granular form. The granular cordierite was pulverized prior to use.

As the raw materials for the transition element sources, oxides, hydroxides, nitrates, carbonates, or metal powders of the relevant transition elements were used.

Table 1

No.	Raw material powder to used	Chemical composition (mass %)					
		MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Li ₂ O	X(*1)	Y(*2)
1	Talc · petalite Mullite · silica	13.1	35.0	51.1	0.3	3.71	1.38
2	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	9.8	28.4	60.4	0.6	5.67	1.96
3	Euciptite · mullite						
4	Talc · β -spodumene	10.6	36.2	52.4	0.1	4.87	1.43
5	Kaolin · alumina						
6	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	12.6	32.3	54.5	0.4	4.07	1.59
7	Petalite · alumina						
8	Talc · kaolin · alumina	15.8	22.4	60.8	0.2	3.72	2.64
9	Lithium carbonate · silica						
10	Synthetic cordierite · silica	9.8	29.5	57.5	2.0	4.23	1.41
11	Lithium hydroxide · mullite						
12	Talc · β -spodumene	11.5	33.4	54.2	0.7	4.23	1.46
13	Alumina · silica · magnesia						
14	Talc · silica · magnesia	8.2	29.7	60.2	1.4	5.98	1.65
15	Electro-molten cordierite · silica						
16	Petalite · alumina						

*1 X = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/MgO (mass ratio)

*2 Y = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/Al₂O₃ (mass ratio)

*3 The amount of a given coloring auxiliary is expressed in mass % as reduced to the relevant oxide.

Table 1 (Continued)

No.	Raw material powder to used	Chemical composition (mass %)				
		MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Li ₂ O	X(*1)
9	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	11.3	30.3	57.9	0.2	4.98
	Euciptite · mullite					Cr ₂ O ₃ 0.3%
10	Talc · petalite · silica	13.0	33.4	51.7	0.4	3.73
	Magnesium hydroxide · alumina					Fe ₂ O ₃ 1.0% CoO 0.5%
11	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	12.3	33.0	53.7	0.6	3.98
	β -spodumene · alumina					Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.4%
12	Talc · magnesia	13.8	24.2	60.2	0.8	3.90
	Lithium · silica · kaolin					Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.7% Cr ₂ O ₃ 0.3%
13	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	15.2	32.0	51.9	0.1	3.36
	Lithium oxide · alumina					Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.8%
14	Talc · β -spodumene	9.9	30.1	58.4	1.0	5.09
	Alumina · silica					Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.3% Niobium oxide 0.3%
15	Synthetic cordierite · silica	8.5	28.9	60.4	1.2	5.98
	β -spodumene · alumina					Fe ₃ O ₄ 1.0%
16	Electro-molten cordierite · silica	10.7	34.5	54.3	0.0	5.07
	Alumina · magnesium hydroxide					Fe 0.2% Cr ₂ O ₃ 0.3%

*1 X = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/MgO (mass ratio)*2 Y = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/Al₂O₃ (mass ratio)

*3 The amount of a given coloring auxiliary is expressed in mass % as reduced to the relevant oxide.

Table 1 (Continued)

No.	Raw material powder to used	Chemical composition (mass %)					Coloring auxiliary (*3)	
		MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Li ₂ O	X(*1)		
17	talc · alumina · silica β-spodumene · mullite	14.8	36.2	48.2	0.5	2.99	1.22	Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.3%
18	Electro-molten cordierite · talc Silica · lithium oxide · alumina	18.5	26.3	54.3	0.2	2.85	2.00	Fe ₂ O ₃ 0.7%
19	Talc · kaolin · silica Lithium oxide · alumina	16.4	20.9	61.8	0.1	3.72	2.92	Copper oxide 0.5%
20	Electro-molten cordierite · silica Lithium oxide · mullite	12.5	34.8	52.3	0.4	3.93	1.41	Cr ₂ O ₃ 0.7%
21	Synthetic cordierite · silica β-spodumene · alumina	8.5	28.9	60.4	1.2	5.98	1.76	Fe ₂ O ₃ 1.0%
22	Talc · petalite Lithium carbonate · alumina	9.3	31.8	56.5	2.4	4.01	1.17	None
23	Talc · kaolin β-spodumene	5.7	30.6	58.4	5.3	2.81	0.52	None

*1 X = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/MgO (mass ratio)*2 Y = (SiO₂ - 8 × Li₂O)/Al₂O₃ (mass ratio)

*3 The amount of a given coloring auxiliary is expressed in mass % as reduced to the relevant oxide.

Table 2

No.	Sintering method Sintering temperature	Gas for atmosphere (*1)	Thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature $10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	Apparent porosity %	Young's modulus GPa	Specific rigidity $\text{GPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$	Total reflectivity %	Cordierite crystal phase ratio %
1	Hot press, 1420°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.14	0	141	52.2	9.8	100
2	Gas pressure, 1400°C	Argon	0.11	0	112	48.2	11.2	100
3	HIP, 1375°C	Argon	0.21	0	157	58.8	9.2	96
4	Normal pressure, 1370°C	Argon	0.01	0.1	134	54.2	11.8	100
5	Hot press, 1420°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.35	0	121	51.5	14.5	91
6	Gas pressure, 1420°C	Argon	-0.09	0	120	46.5	15.2	96
7	Normal pressure, 1390°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.14	0.2	129	50.6	12.2	100
8	Gas pressure, 1290°C	Argon	-0.18	0	108	48.0	15.2	97

Example

*1 + hydrogen 5%: Add a hydrogen gas until a concentration thereof reaches 5 vol. % in the ambient gas.

Table 2 (Continued)

No.	Sintering method	Gas for atmosphere (*1)	Thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature $10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	Apparent porosity %	Young's modulus GPa	Specific rigidity $\text{GPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3/\text{g}$	Total reflectivity %	Cordierite crystal phase ratio %
Example								
9	Normal pressure, 1385°C	Helium	0.04	0.1	147	59.8	11.2	100
10	Hot press, 1420°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.05	0	138	53.2	8.9	100
11	Normal pressure, 1350°C	Argon	-0.01	0.1	128	54.4	10.9	100
12	Hot press, 1320°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.28	0	118	49.8	9.7	97
13	Gas pressure, 1450°C	Argon	0.52	0	185	68.5	10.2	86
14	Hot press, 1250°C	Argon	0.18	0	121	50.0	16.1	100
15	Normal pressure, 1300°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.25	0.1	120	52.0	7.9	98
16	Hot press, 1420°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.29	0	151	56.5	14.6	100

*1 + hydrogen 5%: Add a hydrogen gas until a concentration thereof reaches 5 vol. % in the ambient gas.

Table 2 (Continued)

Comparative Example						
No.	Sintering method	Gas for atmosphere (*1)	Thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature $10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	Apparent porosity %	Young's modulus GPa	Specific rigidity GPa · cm ³ /g
17	Hot press, 1400°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	1.95	0	141	50.2
18	Gas pressure, 1450°C	Argon	1.42	0	145	55.0
19	Normal pressure, 1300°C	Argon	0.98	0.4	82	40.0
20	Normal pressure, 1390°C	Argon	0.15	0.1	117	46.6
21	Normal pressure, 1180°C	Argon + hydrogen 5%	0.42	5.1	72	36.2
22	Normal pressure, 1370°C	Air	0.52	0.9	88	39.0
23	Normal pressure, 1280°C	Air	0.60	2.8	65	32.0
						Total reflectivity %
						Cordierite crystal phase ratio %

*1 + hydrogen 5%: Add a hydrogen gas until a concentration thereof reaches 5 vol. % in the ambient gas.

As shown in Table 1, the samples of Example Nos. 1 - 16 and Comparative Example Nos. 17 - 23 were obtained by combining the relevant raw material powders in such proportions as form the chemical compositions shown in Table 5 1, adding 3 mass parts of a resin binder to each of the resultant mixtures, and mixing the produced blends each with water as a solvent in an alumina pot mill for 24 hours. The resultant slurries were each dried and granulated and then formed in a prescribed shape under static pressure of 1500 kg/cm^2 (147 10 MPa). The formed product was heated in air to 500°C to degrease the resin binder.

The degreased formed product was sintered by a sintering method, in a sintering atmosphere, at a sintering temperature mentioned in Table 2. The sintering was performed under a 15 surface pressure of 400 MPa by the hot press method, under a gas pressure of 50 kg/cm^2 (5 MPa) by the gas pressure sintering method, and under 1500 atmospheres at 1300°C after the step of normal pressure sintering by the HIP method. The sintering times each at a relevant temperature indicated in the tables 20 were 4 hours in the normal pressure sintering and the gas pressure sintering, and 1 hour in the hot press sintering method and the HIP sintering method.

The produced sintered bodies were each tested for thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature, total reflectivity, 25 apparent porosity, Young's modulus, and cordierite crystal phase ratio. The results are shown in Table 2. The total reflectivity was determined in accordance with JIS K7105. Since the thermal expansion coefficient at room temperature requires accurate determination, the determination was 30 carried out in accordance with JIS R3251 (dual light path Michelson's laser interference method) for the use in the determination of a thermal expansion coefficient of a low

thermal expansion glass. The apparent porosity was determined by the Archimedes method. The cordierite crystal phase ratio was determined by the X-ray diffraction, on the condition that the crystal phase comprising pure cordierite crystals and a crystal phase having a lattice constant altered by a solid solution of Li and a transition element while possessing a diffraction peak of cordierite calculated was reckoned as a cordierite crystal phase.

Experiment Nos. 1 - 16 represented working examples of this invention, which invariably produced satisfactory results.

Experiment Nos. 17 - 23 represented comparative examples.

The sample of No. 17 showed thermal expansion coefficient and total reflectivity both outside the respective ranges contemplated by the invention because the SiO₂ composition and the ratio X thereof both deviated from the ranges of this invention.

The sample of No. 18 showed thermal expansion coefficient, total reflectivity, and cordierite crystal phase ratio all outside the respective ranges contemplated by the invention because the MgO composition and the ratio X both deviated from the ranges of this invention.

The sample of No. 19 showed thermal expansion coefficient, Young's modulus, total reflectivity, and cordierite crystal phase ratio all outside the respective ranges contemplated by this invention because the Al₂O₃ composition deviated from the range of this invention.

The sample of No. 20 showed total reflectivity outside the relevant range contemplated by this invention because it had no transition elements added.

The sample of No. 21 showed apparent porosity, Young's

modulus, specific rigidity, total reflectivity, and cordierite crystal phase ratio invariably outside the respective ranges contemplated by this invention because the sintering temperature was below the lower limit specified
5 by this invention.

The sample of No. 22 showed the ratio Y outside the range fixed by this invention and was sintered in air without any addition of a transition element. Specifically, the method disclosed in the publication of JP-A-61-72,679 was performed
10 on this sample. As a result, this sample showed total reflectivity widely deviating from the range fixed by this invention and Young's modulus, specific rigidity, and cordierite crystal phase ratio also falling outside the respective ranges contemplated by this invention.

15 The sample of No. 23 showed MgO and Li₂O compositions and ratios X and Y outside the respective ranges fixed by this invention and was sintered in air without adding any transition element. Specifically, the method disclosed in the publication of JP-A-10-53,460 was performed on this sample.
20 As a result, the total reflectivity of the sample widely deviated from the range fixed by this invention and apparent porosity, Young's modulus, specific rigidity, and cordierite crystal phase ratio thereof were outside the respective ranges contemplated by this invention.

25

Industrial Applicability of the Invention

By this invention, it is made possible to realize a black low thermal expansion ceramic sintered body having a black tone, manifesting very low thermal expansion at room
30 temperature, and abounding in rigidity and specific rigidity and a method for the production thereof. For the first time, therefore, this invention has materialized the qualities that

have been demanded by such members requiring a black tone
in devices using laser beam and ultraiviolet light while
securing dimensional accuracy and stability necessary for
the production units for recent highly integrated
5 semiconductors and miniaturized magnetic heads.